THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH JUNE.

THE SECRETARY to the Indian Association has sent us a copy of the conditions it has issued for competition for the Civil Service scholarship offered by that body. We give below the following conditions:

No candidate will be admitted to the examination whose age on the 1st of January 1883, was not under seventeen years.

No scholarship will be awarded unless the examiners are of opinion that the selected candidate has a good chance of passing the competitive examination for Civil Service to be held in June 1885.

The amount of the scholarship will be Rs. 1,333-5-4 per annum, tenable for three years. But should the scholar succeed in passing the Civil Service examination, the scholarship will cease within six months of such passing. A sum of Rs. 1,000 will be paid in addition for the passage to England and back.

In case the scholar succeeds in entering the Civil Service, he must send another scholar to England within five years of his entering the service on the same terms as those on which he is elected to the scholarship.

All applications containing particulars as to the exact age of the candidate, and the subjects in which he wishes to be examined must reach the office before the 30th of June next, and must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5.

The penultimate condition is quite novel. It means that the successful candidate must repay the capital without interest within five years of his entering the Civil Service. If this is to be the condition, then why call the fund a scholarship? It is properly speaking a loan or advance of money. It is noteworthy that the unsuccesful candidate will not be called upon to repay the money.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislative Council of Madras for the purpose of regulating the employment of unpaid village labour. In 1869 the Public Works Commission made the following suggestion: "That customary labour has not been afforded to the extent necessary, or formerly prevailing; that the difficulty of enforcing customary labour has increased; that customary labour should be enforced by enactment." The object of the present Bill is to give effect to this suggestion, and the points to be primarily settled are, what classes of villagers should be required to give unpaid labour, and the purposes for which that labour should be utilised. The class of labourers is somewhat vaguely defined in different sections, as landowners, tenants, and cultivators of land. Their duties will be to fill up gullies, ruts and holes, to prevent the growth on village irrigation works of prickly pear, wild croton, young trees and other vegetation, to preserve such bushes and grasses as have been planted for the protection of the interior water slopes of bunds of tanks, to remove silt from canals, and to perform any other work which has heretofore been performed by unpaid labour. Are we to understand that forced labour will be legalized in Madras? And this under a Liberal Ruler like Mr. Grant-Duff!

WE ARE INFORMED by a trustworthy French subject that there is no truth in the rumour that Chundernagore will be surrendered to the British Government in exchange of some equivalent territory.

THE NATIONAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION have petitioned the Queen for the extension of the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. We give the following extract from their petition:

The great interest, which His Excellency the present Viceroy has, from the outset of his career as the Governor-General of India evinced in the welfare of Your Majesty's Mahomedan subjects, his earnest endeavours to promote the welfare and improvement of the Community whom your Memorialist seek to represent, the great and wise measures which have been inaugurated by His Excellency, and which are eminently calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of Your Majesty's subjects in India and to place the foundation of Your Majesty's Empire upon a solid basis—mark out the administration of Lord Ripon as the most splendid and beneficent epoch in the history of British administration. The great scheme of Local Self-government, conceived and enunciated with the foresight of a true statesman, to enable the people of India to have a share in the primary administration of their country, and the further plan of making the several Councils sufficiently representative, are measures calculated to confer lasting benefits upon this country. The determination of His Excellency to develope the resources of India; to grant free, open, and sufficient voice to the public in the consideration of its legislation; to place the relations of landlords and tenants upon a satisfactory basis, to ameliorate the present deplorable poverty of the vast mass of the agricultural population by the establishment of agricultural Banks; and to promote popular education, prove His Excellency's earnest desire to place Your Imperial Majesty's Empire on the solid foundations of the love of the people.

The petitions on the subject are now so far useful that they carry a vote of confidence in Lord Ripon.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* has the following:

"Seeing an announcement the other day that "Mr. Ferozeshah, an Oriental gentleman, would, on Sunday, deliver three lectures, in a 'Hall of Science," on Warren Hastings, something or other in the 16th century and Descartes, I resolved to try to hear the last of the three, that on Descartes. Mr. Ferozeshah, of whom I know nothing, is an evidently cultured man, and his speech is gentle and persuasive.

Mr. Ferozeshah delivered a very good lecture, and his audience followed him closely and I should say that most of the persons present were well acquainted with the subject though few, perhaps, were quite sure how the name of the subject of the lecture ought to be pronounced. It is the first time I ever attended such a meeting for very many years, and it was to me a study of a kind apart from the lecture altogether. The words which were most loudly cheered were references to how the priests of all kinds punished free thought in the 16th century. The quiet demeanour of the lecturer contrasted strongly with the deep "hear-hears" which greeted his quietly defiant words. So here we have a missionary from India for the conversion of England. I have heard of him before, and seen his name placarded. It was curious, however, to hear himself among that little group of English workmen, assailing the entire social policy of England—the very basis I may indeed say of English society—yet his words and manner were the reverse of exasperating, which is not always the case with English missionaries to India."

The compliment paid to the Indian Missionary is gratifying.

IT IS STATED that the Goburdanga Section of the Bengal Central Railway is likely to be opened in September next, when the company contemplate establishing a daily steam service on the river Ichamutty between Taki and Goburdanga, *via* Bussirhaut sub-division, employing two steamers for the purpose. We make no doubt that this arrangement will prove highly remunerative to the Company.

TUESDAY, 19TH JUNE.

FIGHTING continues between the Burmese and the Shans, and according to accounts received from Rangoon, King Theebaw's troops have suffered several reverses.

CONFLICTING accounts of the Ameer's intentions and the state of affairs in Afghanistan reach India. According to some reports Abdul Rahman has received bad news from Herat (supposed to be connected with some operations of Ayoub Khan's) and is arranging to leave at once for Kabul, while others state that the Ameer is having a residence built at Gundamak.

A BATTLE is reported to have been fought at the beginning of this month, in which the Ameer's loss was 150 men, while the Shinwaris lost only 15.

THE EUROPEAN LADIES' petition to the Queen against the Jurisdiction Bill, which was forwarded from Calcutta to the Government of India on the 4th instant, has 5,700 signatures attached to it. Are all these ladies European British subjects?

THE SHAN CHIEF who murdered two of his followers in Rangoon and was sentenced to death appealed, on the ground that he was a sovereign prince with power of life and death over his own subjects. The appeal has been disallowed, and the Recorder's sentence of death confirmed by the Chief Court. But the Chief Commissioner has remitted the sentence of death and directed that he should be detained as a State prisoner. Mr. Crosthwaite has done right.

MR. JUSTICE PIGOT, presiding at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions the other day, read a severe lecture to a Eurasian who, after having been several times previously convicted of similar offences, was charged with a series of impudent frauds upon native tradesmen. Regarding the prisoner as "plainly a person who has had the good fortune of being given a good education," his lordship further described him as belonging "to a very mischievous class in this country, a class which does much mischief—fortunately a very small one; a class of persons who, with the appearance and education, and the bearing of a European gentleman, have nothing of the gentleman about them but the outside; a class who are a disgrace to their colour and their education, and who prostitute, in the meanest possible way, the character and position of those whose position they simulate." So Mr. Jacob Hoff was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW industry is about to be attempted by an enterprising firm at Cawnpore, who have imported several pairs of young ostriches from Algoa Bay with a view to starting an ostrich farm. The birds were brought over in a sailing vessel in charge of a Caffre who thoroughly understands their habits, and all arrived safe and in good condition. Ostrich farming is made to pay well in Africa, and there is probably no reason why it should not be made a profitable undertaking at Cawnpore, or for that matter, in many other parts of India.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JUNE.

THE STATESMAN has the following:

We understand that the salary of the Comptroller-General of Accounts has, since its creation in or about the year 1865, stood at Rs. 3,500, and experience has shown that this salary was more than sufficient to command the services of the best qualified men in the account service. We are surprised, therefore, to learn that, notwithstanding the recent reduction, on the score of economy, of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court, and notwithstanding the loud demands for economical administration heard upon all sides, the salary of this appointment has been raised to Rs. 4,000 a month. That the monthly salary of a High Court Judge should be reduced against the wishes of the whole community to Rs. 3,750, whilst the salary of an appointment which would be by most authorities considered well paid at Rs. 2,000, has been raised to Rs. 4,000—within a small fraction of the salary paid to the Prime Minister of England—is little short of a public scandal, and the public are justified in asking the Government to explain the cause of this additional burden on the tax payer. A fact of this description points so unmistakably to the necessity in this country of an institution such as the French Budget Committee, or of an independent Financial Control such as existed in Egypt, that we are astonished our leading political associations—the British India Association, for instance—have not advocated the introduction of such a measure in one of their useful petitions to Parliament.

The British Indian Association did more than once urge the necessity of the appointment of a Consultative Council for the consideration of financial matters. Lord Northbrook supported the scheme, but the Government would have nothing of the kind. It won't surrender its power.

THE ALLEGED outrage at Dehra by some men of the Viceroy's Bodyguard on the bazar people, has created the greatest uneasiness there, that has ever been known. Sixteen sowars had been put on trial, and when the case came on last Thursday the kutchery compound was thronged with crowds of natives. The Viceroy has telegraphed to Captain Muir, Officiating Commandant, for full particulars, and has expressed his regret for the disturbance.

THE FOLLOWING is the official summary of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in India for the week ending the 12th June:—

"Rain has fallen in varying quantities during the week throughout the Madras presidency, in the Deccan and Southern Maharatta country, in Mysore, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and British Burmah. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central India States the rain has so far been very partial and light, and the weather intensely hot and sultry. Beyond a slight fall at Aboo and Jeypore, no rain fell in Rajputana. There is hardly any change to record in the position of agricultural operations. The harvesting of the second paddy crop has not yet been completed in Madras; preparation for the *kharif* continues in Bombay, the Berars and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, and Central India, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh more rain is wanted for the purpose. In the Punjab the harvesting of the *rabbee* crop has been completed, except in one district, and sowings for the *kharif* are in progress. More rain is wanted in parts of Bengal for the autumn crops, but the paddy and jute already sown are doing well, as are also indigo and sugarcane. The prospects of the standing paddy crop in Assam are also favourable, and the cultivation of the autumn rice crops is in active progress. Ploughing continues in Burmah and paddy prices are falling. Cattle-disease is prevalent in many parts of India, but nowhere severe except in parts of Bombay and Burmah. Locusts are still reported in the Deccan districts. As usual at this time of the year, fever, small-pox, and cholera prevail; the last appears to be most severe in Bengal, particularly in Julpigoree, Cooch Behar, Rungpore, Mymensing, and Gya.'

THE KASHMIR GOVERNMENT has refused to permit Mr. Hyde, a Moravian missionary, to rent, purchase, or build a Christian place of worship at Leh, on the ground that it would interfere with the trade of Kashmir towards Central Asia.

AN INGENIOUS statistician has collated the following singular facts connected with human life. The average length of life is about twenty-eight years. One-quarter die previous to the age of seven, one-half before reaching seventeen. Only one of every 1,000 persons reaches 100 years. Only six of every 100 reach the age of sixty-five, and not more than

one in 500 lives to eighty years of age. Of the whole population on the globe, it is estimated that 90,000 die every day, about 3,700 every hour, and sixty every minute, or one every second. These losses are more than counter-balaneed by the number of births. The married are longer lived than the single. The average duration of life in all civilised countries is greater now than in any anterior period.

THURSDAY, 21ST JUNE.

WE LEARN from a Simla correspondent that the Sibpore Fair which is held in the territory of the Rana of Kote, was held this year not on the Boisaki-Sankranti day and the day after, but on the Joist Sankranti day and the day following or on the 13th and 14th June. This postponement was owing to the wedding, which took place in the family of the Rana. Many people who had no intimation of the change were present on the appointed day and were put to great inconvenience and hardship. This change of date has deprived the Mela of its religious character, because it did not make the same impression on the sight-seers as it did in previous years, and this for the following reasons. The whole scenery on account of the lateness of season had lost that charming appearance, which it wore in other years, because the wild flowers of May had all disappeared in June, the flock of beautiful birds in great variety which used to sing on the occasion of the Mela were all silent, and the springs of crystal water which glided gently all over the place had dried up. There is one curious fact which has naturally strengthened the superstitious belief of the people. Usually it rained on the two Mela days of former years in May. This year there was no rain on the days on which the Mela was to have been held, but it poured in torrents on the two days this year, though a month later, on which the Mela was held. The people say the Mela has a mysterious connection with the elements.

THERE WAS, we learn from a Bogra correspondent, a crowded meeting at that place on the 12th June for expressing sympathy with Babu Surendranath Banerjea. The usual resolutions were passed.

LAST WEDNESDAY'S CALCUTTA GAZETTE gives the results of the last Sanskrit Title Examination. We are not told how many candidates competed but the number passed was 44, of whom one gained two titles, having passed in two subjects. Another noticeable feature of the last examination was that there was a Sudra amongst the candidates, who gained the title of Kavibur and a scholarship of Rs. 30 given by Raja Shamanund Dey of Balasore. The subjects of examination were Sanskrit literature, Hindu Logic, Vedanta Philosophy, and Sankhya Philosophy. In literature Pundit Burodakant Bhattacharjea educated at the Sanskrit Tol at Mulajore under Pundit Taraprosunno Vidyaratna gained the first place. To him was given the title of Vidyalankar and Juggomohun Mookerjea prize of Rs. 50 and Raja Krishnanath Roy scholarship of Rs. 4 a month and to his teacher was awarded the Rajkissen Roy stipend of Rs. 60. In Hindu Logic Pundit Rajanikumar Banerjea also from the Mulajore Tol held the first place. He gained the title of Tarkaratna, a reward of Rs. 50, Hurrokumar Gold Keyur, Dewan Krishnakant Bahadur's scholarship of Rs. 8 a month. In Vedantya Harinath Bhattacharjea from Benares was the only successful candidate, he gained the title of Vedantabagisa, and Parbati Debi prize of Rs. 50. In Sankhya Philosophy, Pundit Ramtuno Bhattacharjea, a pupil of Pundit Chundrakant Tarkalankar of town Sherpore, held the first place. He gained the title of Sankhya, got reward of Rs. 100, Durbhanga scholarship of Rs. 15 a month and Jogomohun Mookerjea prize of Rs. 50. To his teacher was awarded the Rajkrishna Roy stipend of Rs. 60.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following:

The alarming intelligence that the ill-judged native agitation, in support of the Ilbert proposal to outrage the feelings of the Anglo-Indian community, has now spread to Puna and Lahore, will, we believe, at once unite all patriots in urging the Government to settle the question without a moment's delay. We are glad to observe that the *Hindoo Patriot*, and a small minority of the more enlightened native journals, set their faces steadily against an aggressive movement of such a grossly intolerant character.

We thank our contemporary for his kind opinion, but he ought to remember that strong provocation has been given to the Native papers by their Anglo-Indian brethren. Hence the recourse to tit for tat.

MR. MARTIN WOOD thus spoke at the East India Association on the Ilbert Bill:

Now with regard to this Bill, I think we have already had too much of it to day, and even if I thought otherwise, I do not feel myself competent to deal with burning questions. I could not hope to emulate, for instance, my excellent friend Colonel Malleson. That touch of his about "wives and daughters" was worthy of a practised agitator. (Laughter.) Mr. Lethbridge spoke about deferring to the prejudices and sentiments of the European population in India. Well, I would go a long way in that direction, certainly; but that reminds me of one word I would like to say with regard to this question. It comes to this: Who in the last result is to be the governing power of India? Is it to be these few thousand Englishmen and Scotchmen in Calcutta? (Hear, hear.) A great deal is said about the universality of the outcry against this Bill, but, my lord the great concentration of it has been in Calcutta. The movement in Bombay followed the one in Calcutta, but it was exceedingly mild and temperate—very much after the way in which Mr. Keene himself has dealt with it. I say it comes to this; are the conduct and policy of our Indian empire to be decided by a few thousands of irresponsible Englishmen living in India only for a few years, or by the Crown and Parliament and the bulk of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wood has put the right issue before the public.

FRIDAY, 22ND JUNE.

A CORRESPONDENT requests us to publish the following letter:

Not long ago, a son of mine, fled from my house at Hugli, quite unawares, for some trifling reasons. Several person, were sent out at different places of this district, and others at various important stations in the N.-W Provinces, but none could see him any where. It is useless to add that various other means which were taken, to seek him out proved vain. At last, I was almost disappointed of his life, he having been absent from home for some five days. I was in this state of mind when I got to know from a friend of mine, that a certain woman, by the name of Mokhada, living at Khanian, standing midway between Panduah and Mugra Stations, can foretell, rather disclose any one's intention by means of practical astronomy. Curiosity led me to send there two persons, well-bred and intelligent, inorder that they might not be cheated. On their going there they did not go in vain. She told them without having had the least previous intimation from them, why they went to her, and by and by she said that "the man you are searching about is in the East of Hugli, is all well, living in a house of a gentleman &c &c,"—and further told them "you will see him within three days and hear news of him this day within a few hours." Very curious it is, that to my great satisfaction I received that very day a telegram from Dacca intimating his going there.

My joy knew no bounds at the time; and I with a large number of my friends thanked and praised Makhada that noble Hindu Prophetess. It is not out of place, if I should give a brief history of just two lines of her, who I think should come under the kind eyes of the public. Her father was a learned pundit and astronomer whose name was Rutton Ruttacharjee. She owes the little knowledge of practical astronomy to her famous father.

The next man to whom I am rather more grateful is a gentleman of Dacca by the name of Umbica Churn Bose, one of the managers of the Bandhava Press at whose house my son stayed for a week. I cannot sufficiently thank him for the kind and generous feelings with which he treated my son a though he was a perfect stranger to him.

Yours truly,
NOBIN CHUNDRA RAI CHOUDHARI.
20th *June* 1883, *Simlagore Via Panduah.*

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has an appreciative notice of Babu Raj Kumar Surbadhikari's Tagore Law Lectures on the Principles of Hindu Law. We make the following extract from it:

The production of an elaborate treaties on the Hindu law of inheritance by a native scholar is in itself nothing surprising. There have been learned Hindu lawyers for many centuries; the antiquity of their earliest legal classics is still a matter of dispute, and a chain of commentators of more or less authority has continued down to quite modern times. It is something of an innovation that such a book should be written and published not in Sanskrit, but in English which shows only by a certain occasional stiffness, like that of a translator who cannot find the exact equivalent for a foreign turn of thought, that the author is not an Englishman. But what gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanscrit scholar and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence. He calls in the *saacra* of the Roman family, and—with more daring, but rightly in the main—the English tenure of frankalmoign, to illustrate the connexion between ancestor-worship and inheritance in the Hindu system. He expressly demands "an extensive knowledge of modern jurisprudence," in addition to "a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit," as the charm that shall unlock the treasures of the Hindu law-books. Exposition and inquiry pursued in the spirit by men who know Hindu law from the inside, and as no European, or at most very few, can know it, seem exactly what is wanted to complete the natural history of the institutions which in India more than anywhere else have through all their developments never lost the mould of their pristine form.

Incidentally Professor Sarvadhikari gives his own views of the questions agitated among English and German students as to the age and authority of Hindu law texts, the real character of the different legal schools, and the like. His tone is sensible and temperate, being equally removed from extravagant veneration and from the violent iconoclasm of critics like Mr. Nelson. Mr. Nelson's undisguised doubts whether there is any such thing as Hindu law do indeed—as might be expected in a Bengal lawyer—rouse our author to something like indignation. To the problem of the actual authority of the so-called Hindu codes he offers what is at any rate a legitimate solution. These books were compiled and put in circulation, he says, by people who, though not sovereigns or lawgivers in the sense of modern temporal politics, were in a position of recognized authority as regard the sacred law.

One of our author's remarks, if eminently true of his own legal studies, is also true of others much nearer home:—"The difficulty which besets the path of a student of Hindu Law would be greatly removed if he would bear in mind that Hindu Law has followed a course of development similar to [that of] the law of other nations, and that its growth has not yet been arrested."

WE TAKE from the last number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of Indian intelligence:

Mr. N. P. Sinha has passed the Membership Examination of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Mr. G. C. Bose, Bengal Government Scholar of the Royal Agricultural College Cirencester [1881] has passed the Diploma Examination of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and has been made a Life Member of the Society. Mr. Bose was specially mentioned in Veterinary Science and in chemistry.

Mr. A. L. Sandel. M. B., C. M., late of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, has been elected a Member of the Obstetrical Society, London. Dr. Sandel is now on the Continent, visiting various obstetrical hospitals before he returns to India.

Mr. Syed Sakhawat Hossein, M. R. A. C., B. A., is spending some weeks before his return to India in the study of pottery and other works in Staffordshire.

Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Mehta has joined the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

Mr. P. Mukerji, B. Sc. [London,] has received an appointment in the Graded Education Service of Bengal, and proceeds at once to Calcutta to undertake the duties of his office. Mr. P. Mukerji was a Gilchrist Scholar, and the Trustees have awarded to him the liberal grant of £50 for books and scientific instruments.

Mr. George Nundy, B. A., had the honour of being presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the *Levee* held on April 23rd, by the Secretary of State.

Mr F. B. Chatterjee [Barrister-at-Law.] Mr. Syud M. Israil (Deputy-Magistrate and Collector in Bengal) and Mr. O. C. Mullick [Barrister-at-Law] have become Members of the National Liberal Club, and were present at the inaugural banquet.

Arrivals.—The Thakore Sahib of Morvi; the Thakore Sahib of Gondal; Pundita Rama Bai and Ananda Bai, from Poona; Mr. B. S. Mankar and Mr. D. J. Mantri, from Bombay, for medical study; Mr. B. L. Dey, son of Rev. Lal Bihari Dey, from Calcutta, Mr. Abdul Jalil and Mr. Abdul Alim, from Ahmedabad; Mr. J. F. Mirza and Mr. P. R. Mehta, from Bombay, Mr. K. N. Sen and Mr. S. B. Mitra, from Calcutta.

THE SECRETARY, to the Students' Association has forwarded to us a copy of the address, which the English School students of Naral have presented to Babu Surendranath Bannerjee.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the report of the proceedings of the public meeting held at Jonye on the 1st instant to express sympathy for Babu Surendranath Bannerjee. The meeting took up a rather strong position on the religious question.

WE LEARN from our Gossain Durgapur Correspondent that Kushtea is under a convulsion in consequence of a Beef Case in which the Hindu religious feeling has been outraged and that a criminal prosecution has been instituted in the sub-divisional court in connection therewith. The preliminary hearing of the case took place lately when Mr. A. M Bose, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the Mahomedan defendants. The case stands adjourned to an early date.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT writes to say that there was another "Beef Case" arising from the circumstance of some Mahomedans having washed beef in the tank of a Hindu resident at Coomercolly.

SATURDAY, 23RD JUNE.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that during the hearing of a petty case arising from the exchange of hot words between a retired Lieutenant-General and a retired Captain in a case, in which the latter was a defendant, the presiding Magistrate, on the defendant pointing out that he (the Magistrate) were not taking down the evidence as given by the witnesses, but putting down his own construction and phraseology, is reported to have said to the defendant that if he wanted justice he would have to go to the High Court. This remark made in open Court created something like a sensation amongst those present.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE in the proper place the receipt of "the elements of Homœopathic Theory and Practice" in Bengali by a writer who modestly withholds his name. From a hurried glance we have been able to take of the book we must say that it has been well executed. The symptoms of diseases have been minutely described and the remedies specified for each. This book will prove a useful domestic guide.

KAVIRAJ RUSSICKLALL GUPTA has made an important contribution to medical literature by taking in hand the Bengali translation of Bhava Misra's celebrated work on Hindu medicine entitled Bhava Prakasa. It is an encyclopædia of Hindu medicine comprising anatomy, midwifery, physiology, therapeutics, Hygiene, pathology and treatment of diseases generally. The book before us contains both the original Sanskrit text and the translation compiled from a collection of MSS. The translation seems to be faithful.

EVEN SUCH a respectable paper as the *Civil and Military Gazette* thus libels the natives of this country:

The Natives are false, treacherous, and corrupt. Lie craft is an integral portion of their religion. Cheating morally and materially, is the sum and substance of their scholarship. Perjury is the basis of their judicial system. They have not a spark of gratitude for the endless favors which England has bestowed on their country. We have made rail-roads and trunk roads for them. We have built steamers. We irrigate their lands; built hospitals for their sick; relieve them in years of famine; found schools and colleges, educational and industrious institutions for their advancement. We have gifted young Bengal, young Madras, and young Bombay with acquirements which would not disgrace Oxford or Cambridge. We have done all we could to benefit them, and raised them in the scale of countries. And what is our reward—the vaunt that the time has arrived when they shall sit on the bench, and by means of perjury and vindictiveness show how the Feringhi is hated for all that he has done to raise the Native from his former grovelling condition.

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Such language as the above is of course best calculated to promote good feeling between Natives and Europeans.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegram from Simla :

London, June 21.

A monster meeting to protest against the Ilbert Bill is to be held at St. James's Hall on Monday' the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., with Sir Alexander Arbuthnot as Chairman. The following speakers are expected to address the meeting :—Messrs. Seton-Karr ; Bullen Smith ; Mayne, Advocate General of Madras ; Buckland ; Doyne ; Scoble ; Rogers, of the Bombay Council ; Col. Malleson ; Messrs. Lethbridge and Branson ; and the late Chief Commissioners of Assam ; Colonels Keatinge and Hopkinson. Three hundred and fifty leading officials and non-officials have signed the requisition.

Will the general British public join this "monster meeting"?

THE BRITISH CONSUL at Jeddah reports that telegraphic communication in European languages is now open between the Hedjaz and Europe or India via the Soudan.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THERE WERE 186 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 16th June of which 33 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 46 from fevers, 7 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, suicide and wounds, 17 from pthisis, 10 from spleen diseases, 14 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 38. Amongst non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 10. The average of daily mortality was 26·5.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals :—1. The Elements of Homœopathic Theory and Practice in Bengali. 2. Report of the Political Administration of the territories within Central India Agency, for 1881-82. 3. Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal, for 1882. By A. Lethbridge. 4. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. III March 1883. 5. Journal of the National Indian Association, June 1883. 6. Administration Report of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, for 1882 83. 7. Saroj Basini—a story in Bengali. By Brojo Nath Bhuttacharjee. 8. Anstadus Biddya in Bengali. By Ray Gobinda Mohun Biddya Binod-Baridhie. Part I., 1883. 9. Banga Darsan, a Bengali monthly, No. 101. 10. Report on the Meteorology of India in 1881. By H. F. Blanford, F.R.S. 11. The Calcutta Art Studio Bengal Almanac, for 1290 B.E. 12. The Dumb Shall Speak and the Deaf Shall Hear ; or the Ryot, the Zamindar, and the Government, a paper read before the East India Association on the 1st June 1883. By Miss Florence Nightingale. 13. Mr. C. B. Clarke's Letter on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, June 18.—News has been received that numerous Russian emissaries have appeared in Armenia, Kurdistan and Mesopotamia.

18.—The Duke of Connaught will take the Command of the Mirat Division in the autumn. Lord Downe has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness. Next spring the Duke succeeds General Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army with Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Lowe (Lane) as Military Secretary. His Royal Highness will remain in India two years.

The Chinese Government are making large purchases of arms and ammunition in America.

19.—After a long and animated discussion the House of Commons, last evening negatived by 151 votes against 117 a motion brought forward by Sir Stafford Northcote, that Mr. Bright was guilty of breach of privilege in having, in one of his speeches at Birmingham, accused the Conservatives of being in alliance with Irish rebels.

21.—Sir William Brampton Gurdon has been appointed a Commissioner to the Transvaal.

Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter declaring that in a few days he will forward to Mr. Gladstone a circumstantial indictment that the Khedive was the author of the massacres in Alexandria.

The Pope has written a letter to President Grevy protesting against the policy of the French Government with regard to Church and State.

22.—Contradiction is given to the statement that Sir William Gurdon has been appointed Commissioner to conduct negotiations in the Transvaal.

Paris, June 19.—In consequence of the rejection of the French ultimatum by the Malagasy Government, the French admiral of the fleet has attacked and captured Tamatave, seized the custom-house, and destroyed three small ports along the coast. The French sustained no loss. the Havas fleeing at their approach. The French are now firmly established at Tamatave.

20.—The French troops will not advance to Antananarivo being content with their present position at Tamatave where they will await the submission of the Hovas.

Algiers, June 19.—French troops have been despatched to Temessa, south-west of Tunis, where a Marabout has proclaimed a holy war,

Cape Town, June 19.—News from Zululand states that the Usutus, partizans of Cetewayo, have made an incursion into the Transvaal.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 26th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Discovery, Chemical Origin, and First Fruits of Dynamic Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 27th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 30th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Bromine and Hydrobromic Acid.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.

XIV.

MR. ILBERT'S SPEECH.

WE prefer to give comments on this speech in the words of an esteemed friend, who has been good enough to write to us on this subject :

Mr. Ilbert explains that the zemindars were treated as proprietors for the purposes of the Settlement, and that they had no proprietary status at the time. But any one applying himself to the literature of the Permanent Settlement cannot but be convinced that every effort was made to ascertain whether there was any proprietary interest in any body, and after mature deliberation, the legislature and the Government of the time came to the conclusion that such proprietary interest did exist. Lord Cornwallis clearly intended and laid down that the Settlement should be made with the actual proprietors of the soil whoever they might be. It is a gross misrepresentation to say that he made the Permanent Settlement with persons whom for the purposes of the Settlement he styled proprietors. Strenuous efforts were made to convince him that there was no proprietary interest in any class of persons except the Government ; there was a long controversy on the subject, both sides of the question were threshed out and then the deliberate conclusion was arrived at which is embodied in the Code of 1793. Read Reg. 1 of 1793 Reg. 8 of 1793 and 2 of 1793.

It is a fundamental principle of legislation and government, that where the Legislature and Government have after a full discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of a measure it arrived at a deliberate resolution and enacted it as the law of the land and declared the status of a certain class of persons, surely such declaration by law ought not to be set aside on such flimsy pleas as are now put forward by certain partisans. Every lawyer would accept the deliberate conclusions of the Legislature and Government for the time being to be correct and would not go behind them unless there were clear evidence of fraud. Mr. Ilbert in his examination of the subject, proceeds as if the whole thing was a *tabula rasa*, and in doing so he does not care to reflect that the Legislature and Government of 1793 must have been in a better position to judge of the status and rights of the landholding class than he could possibly be in at this distance of time. The preamble to Reg. 2 of 1793 is a complete refutation of the views adopted by Mr. Ilbert and those who think with him. Lord Cornwallis broadly laid down the principle that the Settlement should be made with the actual proprietors, and the Revenue officers in some cases might have failed to select the proper persons, but that they did select the right persons in at least the majority of instances cannot be denied.

The Bill is entirely subversive of the principle on which the Code of 1793 is founded. Lord Cornwallis was anxious that the executive authorities should not in any way impair the rights of the Zemindars (see preamble to Reg. 2 of 1793) "Government must divest itself of the power of infringing in its executive capacity the rights and privileges which as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders." Lord Cornwallis sought to introduce contract and to encourage freedom of contract in dealings between landholders and ryots, see sections 52, 55, 57 of Reg 8 of 1793. He declared that the landholder was at liberty to let the remaining lands of his estate, meaning those which were not held by dependant talukdars, &c., just as he liked. If the Zemindar by the customary law of the land had a right only to *khamar* lands and was not free to deal with other lands, such a custom must have been known to the able officers who were charged with the work of settlement and must have been acted upon by them. Contrast all this with the provisions of the Bill which take away freedom of contract, invest Revenue officers with the power of approving agreement relating to enhancement, empower them to prepare tables of rates and refer to like matters. It is true Lord Cornwallis in sec. 8 of Reg. I of 1793 enacted that the legislature was at liberty to frame laws for the protection and welfare of ryots, but this provision must be taken with the Code as a whole, and cannot reasonably support any legislation which would strike at the root of the proprietory rights declared in favour of the Zemindars. I do not say that the legislature is estopped from ascertaining the customary rights of the tenant class and declaring them by law. If any existing rights require confirmation, at the hands of the legislature, let them be confirmed, but it would be inconsistent with the pledge of the Government and legislature of 1793 to create new rights in favour of tenants—sec. 8 of Reg. 1 of 1793 does not allow of the redistribution of land. It referred to the passing of measures which while securing the protection and welfare of the tenants would not take away and detract from the rights of the landholders. It is the only reasonable interpretation of the Code of 1793. I trust you will agree with me in the views I have briefly sketched out. The provisions of the Bill interfering with freedom of contract and investing executive officers with the power of interference in prepairing tables of rates and in matters of enhancement of rent, and fixing the maximum limit of rent at one-fifth of the gross produce are wholly opposed to the spirit and letter of the Permanent Settlement Regulations. Mr. Ilbert says that you in some place wished the limit to be one-fourth and that this was the limit suggested by the Rent Commission, but that the Lieutenant-Governor considers it too high. Now in this question, it is impossible to lay down a limit which should be fair for all parts of the province. If the legislature should attempt to define the maximum limit of rent there is no reason why the past history of rent in this country should not be kept in view. Is it intended to go back to the time of Menu regardless of all that took place in the intervening period? If Government at the time of the Permanent Settlement assessed its revenue at three-fifths of the gross produce, how can it with any propriety fix one-fifth of it as maximum rent? I do not mean to say that three-fifths should be fixed by the legislature, but an arbitrary limit of one-fifth or one-fourth is not likely to be a satisfactory solution of the question. (See Fifth Report, Madras Edition Vol. 1 p. 8 and Phillips' Tagore Law Lectures p. 185 where different proportions are given.) The limit of one-fifth would bar enhancement for several decades in many districts of Bengal and Behar, and would prevent enhancement altogether as the presumption under sec 4 of the present law would come into operation after twenty years. Of course in districts like Tipperah &c. where the proportion of rent to gross produce may be one-twentieth or one-tenth or some other low proportion, even the maximum limit of one-fifth or one-fourth would be exorbitant, but the remedy lies not in lowering the proportion, for it would work injuriously to landholders elsewhere, but by checks against *per saltum* increase. The circumstances in different parts of India, in different parts of this Province, nay in different parts of the same district vary so much that a uniform standard of rent as the proportion which it ought to bear to gross produce cannot be laid down with equal justice to all.

I would now invite your attention to that part of Mr. Ilbert's speech in which he dwells upon khudkasht tenancies. Much is made by many about khudkasht ryots, but any one who has paid thorough attention to the subject will be forced to admit that mere squatting in a village and taking a holding yesterday would not according to the customary law of the country confer a right of occupancy ; opinions differ on this point but the real cause of this difference is that the custom is not the same everywhere and the danger which our lawgivers do not steer clear of lies in laying down a uniform rule for all places in matters of this kind. Shore and Harrington are no mean authorities on this point and I would invite your attention to them.

I would now ask you to consider whether tenant right has been shown to be stronger in Bengal than in other parts of India. In the North-West, Punjab, and Oudh freedom of contract has not been taken away, the landholder has not been declared incompetent to deal with all village lands except his own *khamar*. cultivation. Are the ryots better off there than their brethren in Bengal? A comparison with the laws in force elsewhere with the proposed enactment might well be instituted in order to exemplify the one-sided character of the measure. The existence of village communities in Bengal is a very doubtful fact. Mr. Ilbert says that occupancy holdings are sold in many parts and no mischief has arisen, but the question is what grounds are there for making them saleable everywhere. Mr. Ilbert, in referring to khudkasht ryots, points out that the amendment of the law in

that direction has been pressed by successive Lieutenant-Governors, but if I mistake not, the first time it was mooted was by Mr. Mackenzie in 1879 when introducing the Bill for speedy realisation of rents and it was from him that Sir Ashley Eden caught the contagion. You will have seen that Mr. Ilbert at the outset refers to the profits, which the landholders enjoy compared to the revenue paid by them, and this shows the motive which is at the bottom of this legislation. Did not Lord Cornwallis promise that the zemindars shall enjoy the fruits of their industry and good management? But the Zemindars share the profits with a large body of sub-proprietors or middle-men.

EYES YE HAVE BUT SEE YE NOT, EARS YE HAVE BUT HEAR YE NOT !

THIS is the only answer which one can make to the dramatic paper, which Miss Florence Nightingale read at the East Indian Association on the 1st June, on the zemindar and ryot question, under the sensational title, "the Dumb shall speak and the "Deaf shall hear." Miss Nightingale has a talismanic name, before which all must bow. She is the visible emblem of modern philanthrophy, womanly sympathy, and Christian charity. When she opens her lips on any subject, she commands the civilized world, as her audience. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that she has espoused the cause of the Bengal ryot; what we regret much is that she has had such scant opportunities of studying his actual condition and the laws which governs his relations with the zemindar. She has presented before the British public a picture of the condition of the Bengal peasantry which is as removed from the truth as it can possibly be. If the zemindar be really such a monster as he is painted and the ryot so miserable and degraded as he is represented to be, then the language she has used is by no means extravagant or exaggerated. Happily Miss Florence Nightingale like ourselves takes her stand upon the Permanent Settlement. She says: "Could the Land Question but be really well settled in Bengal, could the Permanent Settlement of 1793 but be really carried out, what an advantage to both zemindar (Landowner) and ryot (cultivator): to the zemindar in giving him a contented and thriving peasantry, instead of one often on the verge of starvation always on the verge of refusing to pay rent at all, to the ryot in securing him such rights as will prevent the oppressions by which "the relations between the landlord and tenant are strained to the utmost degree," and the general discontent which will go on increasing "till the amendment of the rent laws lays the foundation for a better state of things." And Miss Nightingale quotes the Permanent Settlement Regulations in support of her position. But what do these Regulation say? She quotes Regulation II. of 1793:

> To effect these improvements in agriculture which must necessarily be followed by the increase of every article of produce, has accordingly been one of the primary objects to which the attention of the British Administration has been directed in its arrangements for the internal government of these provinces. As being the two faundamental measures essential to the attainment of it, the property in the soil has been declared to be vested in the landholders, and the revenue payable to Government from each estate has been fixed for ever.

And yet Miss Nigntingale contends that the zemindars are not proprietors of the soil. She quotes the following from the above Regulation:

> "These measures have at once rendered it the interest of the proprietors to improve their estates, and give them the means of raising the funds necessary for that purpose. The property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landowners, nor were they allowed to transfer such rights as they did possess or raise money on the credit of their tenures without the previous sanction of Government. With respect to the public demand upon each estate, it was liable to annul or frequent variation, at the discretion of Government. The amount of it was fixed upon an estimate formed by the public officers of the aggregate of the rents payable by the ryots or tenants for each begha of land in cultivation of which, after deducting the expenses of collection, *ten elevenths was usually considered the right of the public, and the remainder the share of the landholder.* Refusal to pay the sum required of him was followed by his removal from the management of his land, and the public dues were either let in farm or collected by an officer of Government, and the above-mentioned share of the landholder, or such sum as special custom or the orders of the Government might have fixed, was paid to him by the farmer or public treasury. When the extension of cultivation was productive of only a heavier assessment, and even the possession of the property was uncertain, the hereditary landholder had little inducement to improve his estate and moneyed men had no encouragement to embark their capital in the purchase or improvement of land, whilst not only the profit, but the security for the capital itself was so precarious. The same causes, therefore, prevented the improvement and, depreciated its value. Further measures, however, are essential to the attainment of the important object above stated. All questions between Government and the landholders respecting the assessment and collection of the public revenue and disputed claims between the latter and their ryots, or other persons concerned in the collection of their rents, have hitherto been cognizable in the Courts of Maal Adwalut or Revenue Courts.

If the zemindars were not proprietors of the soil, why were they allowed *malikana,* which was a distinct recognition of the proprietary right?

Lord Cornwallis was so jealous of the integrity of the Permanent Settlement that he would not give jurisdiction to revenue officers in zemindari matters, lest the executive authority should defeat the intentions of the legislature. In the above Regulation his Lordship declared:

> The collectors of the revenue, preside in these courts as judges, and an appeal lies from their decision to the Board of Revenue, and from the decrees of that Board to the Governor-General in Council in the Department of Revenue. The proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secure whilst the revenue officers are vested with these judicial powers. Exclusive of the objections arising to these courts from their irregular summary and often *ex parte* proceedings, and from the collectors being obliged to suspend the exercise of their judicial functions whenever they interfere with their financial duties, it is obvious that if the regulations for assessing and collecting the public revenue are infringed, the revenue officers themselves must be the aggressors, and that individuals who have been wronged by them in one capacity can never hope to obtain redress from them in another. Their financial occupations equally disqualify them for administering the law between the proprietors of land and their tenants. Other security, therefore, must be given to landed property, and to the rights attached to it, before the desired improvements in agriculture can be expected to be effected. Government must divest itself of the power of infringing, in its executive capacity, the rights and privileges, which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders.

Again:

> The revenue officers must be deprived of their judicial powers. All financial claims of the public, when disputed under the regulations, must be subject to the cognizance of courts of judicature, superintended by judges who, from their official situations and the nature of their trusts, shall not only be wholly uninterested in the result of their decisions but bound to decide impartially between the public and the proprietors of land, and also between the latter and their tenants.
>
> The collectors of the revenue must not only be divested of the power of deciding upon their own acts, but rendered amenable for them to the courts of judicature, and collect the public dues subject to a personal prosecution for every exaction exceeding the amount which they are authorized to demand on behalf of the public, and for every deviation from the regulations prescribed for the collection of it. No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the regulations can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected. Land must, in consequence, become the most desirable of all property, and the industry of the people will be directed to those improvements in agriculture which are as essential to their own welfare as to the prosperity of the State.

Now, what do these declarations shew? Do they shew that the zemindars were not actual proprietors of the soil? On the contrary do they not shew that Lord Cornwallis was strongly of opinion that the rights conferred upon the zemindars should not be tampered with by executive authority? But in these days of dead-level policy our executive-legislature is driving a coach-and-four through their rights, and philanthropists like Miss Nightingle laud them to the skies for these acts of spoliation!

Miss Nightingale next quotes various Regulations setting forth the terms of the Permanent Settlement contract. Need we say that the zemindars do not for a moment wish to recede from these terms. But the Bengal Tenancy Bill far from keeping to these terms would practically take the lands from the zemindar and make them over to the ryot in total violation of the Permanent Settlement.

With regard to illegal cesses we do not for a moment defend them, and if the administrators of law do not enforce the law, it is their fault. But there is a view of the question which has not evidently struck Miss Nightingale. We put it in the words of Sir George Campbell, who as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal had himself raised the question of the Illigal Cesses. After making the fullest investigation he wrote:

> In Bengal the levy of cesses may or may not be carried to such an excess as in comparatively primitive Orissa, but that the system does prevail there is no doubt. In Bengal Proper, however, the Lieutenant-Governor also feels this, that the cesses, illegal though they be, do in practice to some extent take the place of the enhancement of rents to which by litigation the zemindar might perhaps establish a right, and there is little doubt that the people much prefer such cesses to any alteration of their old-established rents. Where, then there has not been any recent general enhancement, and the cess system is not carried to very great excess, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that while the people do not complain it may be better not to embark on a crusade to put down such customary illegalities, and that we may perhaps trust to the gradual enlightenment of the lower orders to enable them so far to look after their own interests.
>
> It is hoped that the rise in rents has not been so great as to absorb the whole of the ryot's share in the general improvement. It may even not improbably be that if the proprietors, instead of levying irregular cesses, were systematically to pursue in the courts a course of enhancement to the utmost limits that the law allows, they might still establish grounds for further enhancement in many cases, while the expenses of such a mode of proceeding would fall very heavily on the ryots, whatever the event of such suits.
>
> It may be said that the rights of enhancement conferred on landlords by Act X. of 1859 have not been the occasion of much serious excitement or great social disturbance in these provinces generally in the past year. Of late years the courts have shown a tendency to scrutinize thoroughly the grounds of enhancement, and to watch the cases affecting great classes of ryots, who are individully unable to contest particular cases with zemindars on equal terms in respect of money and legal aid. And the zemindars of Bengal have not generally been very pushing in this respect. It was principally in connection with the indigo question that the planters of Bengal Proper fought and lost the battle of an unlimited right of enhancement of the rents of the ryots possessed of a right of occupancy. The zemindars are most frequently content if they can get extra cesses and benevolences, illegal but which the ryots certainly prefer to enhancement of rent.

More we need not say.

As for the ryots being underfed, under-clothed, and down-trodden, we will reproduce here the testimony of no less an authority than Sir Ashley Eden. In 1877 Sir Ashley thus spoke of the condition of the peasantry of Bengal, particularly of East Bengal:

> "Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independant and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

In 1881 he thus addressed the Behar Landholders' Association:

> "I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation."
>
> "This improvement is due to various causes: first and foremost are the full harvests beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine; next there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a *general awakening* of the cultivating classes and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your Association."

To quote Mr. Ilbert one ounce of fact is worth a ton of theories.

We give below Mr. Dacosta's remarks on the paper at the meeting of the East India Association:

> The paper, which has just been read, bears the name of a lady distinguished by many eminent qualities and valuable services rendered in the cause of humanity. Before availing myself of the invitation to discuss its contents, I would disdain all intention of impugning the purity of the motives which actuated the authoress.
>
> The object of the paper seems to be to influence public opinion in favour of a Bill recently introduced in the Legislative Council of India, by which it is proposed, among other things, to dispossess landowners in Bengal of certain valuable proprietary rights for the benefit of their tenants. In order to create the desired impression, the Bengal landowner is represented as an oppressor, a rapacious rack-renting landlord of the worst type, while the Bengal tenant is described at pages 26 and 27. "as an underfed, degraded, helpless creature who is deteriorating; who can only obtain redress by going to law, but who is ruined if he goes to law."
>
> Now what does the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province tell us on this subject?—Sir Ashley Eden, who has recently vacated that appointment, expressed himself in the following terms on the condition of Bengal ryot, on his return from an inspection tour undertaken shortly after his appointment as Lieutenant Governor: "I have just returned from visiting the Eastern districts, and I may say, on this occasion when my administration is only at the commencement what I could not well say at a later period, without seeming to seek credit for the Government of which I am the head. Great as was the progress which I know had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to this country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent and as comfortable as the peasantry I believe, of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labours, and to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrong."
>
> This was said about five years ago and nothing that has since been officially and publicly stated either by Sir Ashley Eden or by his successor, has shown the Bengal ryot to have degenerated into the miserable creature mentioned in the

paper, or even the progressive improvement so emphatically noticed by the ex-Governor to have been arrested in its course.

The statement I have cited, disposes, therefore, of the assertion made as to the present deplorable condition of the Bengal ryot: but it also disposes of the sweeping charge brought against the Bengal zemindar; since progress, independence and prosperity could not have been the lot of the ryot, if the zemindar had been the powerful and unscrupulous oppressor which he has been represented to be.

Sir Ashley Eden's statement referred to Eastern Bengal. In Behar the peasantry has not been equally prosperous; and the paper alludes at page 31 to a case where the ryots, under the pressure of unduly increased rents, had abandoned their fields and homesteads and fled into Nepal. The writer, however, omits to say that this occurred on an estate managed, not by a zemindar, but by Government officials placed in charge of the Durbhangah estates, during the minority of the zemindar. The number of their unfortunate emigrants was officially reported to have been about 20,000 comprising some 5,000 families. It cannot be a matter for wonder that, when such an example was set by the Government in the largest estate in Behar, the condition of the ryot in that province should not have attained the degree of prosperity enjoyed in Eastern Bengal—official reports however state that things have since much improved in Behar.

Turning once more to the description of the ryot given at pages 26 and 27, as an "underfed, degraded being, helplessly exposed to famine, mostly in debt and the mercy of the landlord who can impose on him what cesses he pleases;" although this description is inapplicable to the peasantry in the tract of country to which the proposed legislation is to extend, it applies nevertheless with fearful truth to many millions of cultivators in India chiefly in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies where the Government itself is the Landlord.

It has been alleged that the desire to promote the welfare of the ryot has promoted the measure mentioned in the paper. But this is inadmissible, seeing that those who most need help and protection, namely the Madras and Bombay cultivators, are excluded from the operation of the Bill, while the benefits sought to be conferred by it are reserved for those, who have been declared by the highest authority on the subject, to be comparatively prosperous, and generally to need no special help or protection.

In concluding, therefore, I would earnestly beg of those who take an interest in the welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects, to withhold their judgement, until they can hear the other side of the momentous question involved in the Bill, and until they can learn its full scope and its real purport.

We can only repeat what we have said in heading this article, and tell the philanthropic agitators in England—"Eyes ye have but see ye not, ears ye have but hear ye not!"

THE PUNJAB SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

THE PIONEER taunts Sir Charles Aitchison for his new Self-Government Bill for the Punjab. It says: "The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has not been able to escape the common destiny. His speech, through his representative Mr. Barkley, on the 30th ultimo, about Local Self-Government in his own Province, has a confession of failure, which in anyone else would have been ignominious, to reconcile his performance with his original professions. He has been obliged to do violence to the Horatian precepts against drawing smoke out of flame, instead of flame out of smoke; against "parturient mountains and muscikular abortions." Again: "Mr. Barkley's speech is a plain confession of failure along the whole line of the Resolution of May last year, which is prudently ignored. Sir Charles Aitchison has in fact, notwithstanding his strongly expressed personal predilections, been driven to precisely the same conclusions as Sir Alfred Lyall arrived at by a shorter and more satisfactory route. He, too, has found that the Imperial scheme is simply out of the question, and would only land any attempt to give effect to it in the absurdities which have proved so beneficial as a warning in Lower Bengal. Hence the Punjab Bill merely stereotypes things as they are upon the basis of the Acts of 1871 and 1878." The *Pioneer* may well chuckle, because the restraining hand of the India Council has already put a spoke in the wheel of the self-government scheme. So if Sir Charles Aitchison has not been able to give full effect to his original ideas, it is not his fault. But Sir Charles has not been so inconsistent as the Allahabad paper not quite honestly we must confess seeks to make out. Sir Charles Aitchison as well as the Government of India have both admitted that a hard and fast rule will not do for the whole country, that as the different parts of the empire are at different stages of civilization, the scheme must be varied according to their varying circumstances. And this is the principle upon which Sir Charles Aitchison has proceeded. Mr. Barkley explained this point in his speech in introducing the Bill:

"One of its most marked features is the extent to which, while laying down the general principles which should regulate the constitution and functions of District Committees and Local Boards, it leaves details to be provided for by rules to be from time to time framed by the local Government. This is rendered necessary by the varying circumtances and requirements of different parts of the province. The constitution of society fundamentally differs in different localities. In some, amongst the Biluchis of the Derajat frontier, tribal chiefs possess great authority. In others, as amongst the Pathans, while a tribal organisation prevails, the tribes are greatly divided into factions at feud amongst themselves, but for certain purposes recognise the authority of tribal councils. In the greater part of the province the agricultural classes are associated into village communities, which have been compared to small republics; but in the Southern Punjab and the hill districts, the village is often an artificial aggregate of small hamlets or scattered wells, with no natural bond of union. Again, no uniform system which could be devised would be suited at the same time to peaceful and populous districts, in all parts of which some men are likely to be found sufficiently educated and intelligent to take an active interest in promoting public improvements, and to less favourable districts, where the population is scattered and sometimes turbulent, and where few such men are likely to be found away from the large towns. To give districts of the latter class such measures of self-government as they are capable of, without unduly fettering the Committee and Local Boards of more advanced districts, considerable latitude must be left to the local Government to frame such rules as may appear most suitable, having regard to local conditions and requirements. Most progress is likely to be achieved under a system sufficiently flexible to admit of being thus adapted to varying circumstances. While we have long had District Committees, the Local Boards proposed to be constituted by the Bill are new bodies, and the Bill provides that these Boards should be ordinarily subordinate to the District Committee in matters of finance and taxation, matters of common interest, and matters affecting the joint or conflicting interests of two or more Boards in the district. In other respects, notifications to be issued by the local Government, under section 11, will regulate the duties to be entrusted to the Committee and the several Boards, and the Boards will not be under the control of the Committee in respect of the matters thus specially made over to them. They may, however, be employed by the Committee as its agents in the management of matters placed by such notification under the control of the Committee (section 44). Where, again, a first class Board is considered fitter by greater financial independence, this may be conferred on it by a notification by the local Government under clause 7 of section 37, and while such a notification remains in force, the funds at the disposal of the Board to which it relates will be treated as a separate District Fund, to be accounted for, not to District Committee, but to Government.

We generally concur with Mr. Barkley, but we must confess that we are opposed to legislation by the Executive Government. We admit that all the districts of the Punjab are not equally ripe for local self-government, and that it is therefore necessary to divide them into separate groups. We would have therefore preferred, if the different districts, according to their circumstances, had been divided into classes, and their constitution and powers similarly graded. Of course this work will be done by the executive Government, but we are of opinion that it falls within the legitimate province of the Legislature.

Sir Charles Aitchison, we fear, has made a sad mistake in recommending increase of local taxation in the Punjab along with the introduction of the new system of local self-Government. Thus Mr. Barkley said:

"To admit of the road, school, and district post cesses being amalgamated with the local rate, it has been found necessary to increase the maximum limit of the local rate from 8 pies to one anna per rupee (section 13). The local rate and cesses now amount in most districts to 10 two-fifth annas per rupee on the assumed annual value, which is equivalent to 10 five-sixth per cent on the land revenue. The proposed maximum rate equals 12½ per cent. on the land revenue, or 1 two-third per cent. in excess of the total of the present local rate and cesses; but no general increase of local taxation is contemplated.

If the local rate be raised, we donot see how it can be said that local taxation is not increased. Again:

"The only other point which need be noticed in connection with the subject of taxation, is the new power proposed to be given by section 18 to Committees which have been empowered to determine the incidence of the local rate, to impose other taxes either for the purpose of supplementing the income from the local rate, or to enable the Committee to reduce the local rate. It is thought that it may be desirable to have the power of taxing classes which at present bear no share of the local burdens, while they are largely benefited by improved communications and by expenditure from district funds for the support of educational and other institutions. But care has been taken to prevent taxation of an arbitrary, oppressive, or injurious character, by providing that this power shall be exercised subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor-General in Council may make on this behalf only by Committees which have been entrusted with the power of determining the incidence of the local rate; for the proposals already specified, that the taxes imposed must be approved by the local Government, and that the same procedure as to notice of the proposed tax and disposal of any objections which may be referred against it, shall be followed as is prescribed in the case of taxes imposed by municipalities.

There will be thus clearly increased taxation, and as we had predicted the ignorant masses will take the self-government scheme as a pre-

text for increased taxation. Nothing could tend to make it more unpopular than this course of action.

Now, one-fourth of the local rate is at present set apart for famine expenditure under Act V. of 1878. This contribution is to be continued. Such contributions are not levied in the other provinces, and we do not see any reason why the Punjab should be made an exception. So far as the Punjab Local Boards Bill goes, we must confess that it does not fulfil the expectations, which had been originally raised by Sir Charles Aitchison's first Resolution on the subject. But as we have said above he is not to blame. The India Office has evidently commanded the India Government to fall back.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

IN the course of his speech during the recent debate on Indian expenditure in the House of Commons, Mr. J. K. Cross indicated the employment of the Natives of India in every possible way as one of the best means of reducing the civil charges. The superannuation charges civil and military have been increasing rapidly and steadily. Mr. Cross's admissions as to the growth of superannuation charges of late years are really very serious. Dividing the period 1872-83 into four periods of three years, he pointed out that whereas the civil superanuation charges during the first period, 1872-74 were 2½ millions sterling they had risen to 5½ millions in the fourth period, 1881-83. In the same way, whereas the military superannuation charges during the first period were 5¾ millions they had increased to 8½ millions in the fourth period. These fiugures thus exhibit an increase of 5½ millions on superannuation account in twelve years from 1872 to 1883 both inclusive. Mr. Cross stated that the total superannuation charges, civil, military, and medical, to be discharged next year, would require a payment of 129 lakhs of rupees in India, and about 4 millions sterling in England, and that the defrayal of this charge involved one-sixth of the revenue of the country. This is really a most serious state of things and the Government is bound to do every thing in its power to remedy it as far as possible.

We have said that the employment of natives in the public service in every way was indicated by Mr. Cross as one of the most effectual means of reducing the civil charges. "The question," as Mr. Fawcett pertinently remarks in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, "is alike important whether regarded in its political or in its financial aspects. There can be no surer way of attaching the people of India to our rule than to place within their reach an education which will fit them for the public service, and then freely throw open to them all positions which they are qualified to fill. In spite of repeated pledges that no unnecessary barriers should be placed in the way of the natives obtaining admission to the public services it is officially acknowleged that the efforts to give these pledges practical effect have been 'spasmodic, unsystematic, and altogether incomprehensible to the mass of the native population, while the great increase which has taken place in the number of Europeans in some branches of the public service and of other acts may have seemed to them to be in partial violation of this policy. It cannot be denied that, whatever may have been the intentions of successive Secretaries of State very little progress has been made in giving effect to it.'" Whenever efforts are made to secure a larger employment of the natives in the public service, the policy is attacked by the European community, who bring forward all the old and well-known objections. They urge that the natives are defective in physique and that they are morally unfit to have entrusted to them higher offices of the State. These objections, it must be remembered, find little support from those whose intimate knowledge of India and the Indian people has qualified them to speak with authority on this subject. Men like Sir Thomas Munro, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir George Jacob, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Richard Temple and others whose experience in knowledge of India were wide and varied have been staunch supporters of the policy of

gradually throwing open to the natives higher employment in the public service, as they become qualified for offices of trust and responsibility. In a letter written to Mr. Canning a year after his return to India as Governor of Madras, Sir Thomas Munro writes:—"Our present system of Government by excluding all natives from power and trust and emolument is much more efficacious in depressing, than all our laws and school-books can do in elevating their character. We are working against our own designs and we can expect to make no progress while we work with a feeble instrument to improve and a powerful one to deteriorate. The improvement of the character of a people, and the keeping them at the same time in the lowest state of dependence on foreign rulers to which they can be reduced by conquest, are matters quite incompatible with one another." He added:—"With what grace can we talk of a paternal government when we exclude the native from every important office and say, as we did till very lately, that in a country containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, no man but a European shall be entrusted with so much authority as to order the punishment of a single stroke of rattan. Such an interference is to pass a sentence of degradation on a whole people, for which no benefit can ever compensate." Montstuart Elphinstone entertained similar views as to the advancement of natives in the public service. Where the experiment of employing educated men in the public service has been fairly tried, it has proved completely successful. Sir George Jacob, formerly Special Political Commissioner, Southern Maratta country, said:—"During the last 30 years that I have been at the head of a province or provinces, I have made it a rule to select men for employment under me from the different colleges and schools of the Presidency, both Mahomedan and Hindu, and there are numbers who have been so selected who are now filling high and responsible appointments in the different parts of Western India. The accounts that have reached me of them since my return to England bear testimony to their usefulness and trustworthiness." After saying that only one had failed he continued:—"I certainly should not have expected so large a proportion of good men and true even from the educated classes of my own country." No testimony to Native capacity to serve the State can be more emphatic or satisfactory than this. Sir Bartle Frere, when he was Governor of Bombay, wrote in 1868: "We have at this moment in the educated youth of Western India, as far as intellectual and moral training can secure it, an excellent raw material for manning every branch of the public service." Similar expressions of opinion by distinguished administrators whose intimate knowledge of India has qualified them to speak with great authority on this subject can be multiplied. But those we have already quoted are sufficient for our purpose.

The extended employment of Natives in the public service would be not only a measure of justice to the people, but it would lead to a very important reduction in expenditure. We have never agreed with those of our countrymen who hold there should be no difference in the remuneration of Natives and Europeans respectively for the same work. There can be no manner of doubt that a Native serving in his own country is not subject to the disadvantages under which Europeans labour. Imported foreign labour must necessarily be dearer than the indigenous article, and consequently the Government being trustees of the public revenue, are not justified in bringing out from Europe one single person for work which the Natives of the country are competent to perform. These considerations make it clear that more ought to have been done to give effect to the policy of securing a larger employment of Natives in the public services. We have never accepted Lord Lytton's solution of the problem as satisfactory or final. The late Viceroy's Native Civil Service scheme, indeed, involves a breach of a Parliamentary Statute. This has been conclusively shown by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who was a member of Lord Lytton's Government. Sir Alexander writes:—"The avowed object of that enactment (the Act of 1870) was to provide additional facilities for the advancement, in the public service, of 'natives of India of proved merit and ability;' but the result has been to defeat the just expectations of the very class of persons pointed to in the Act. It is not unreasonable to suppose that among native officials of high standing in what is called the Uncovenanted Service, who, by long and meritorious services, had proved their fitness for further advancement, some few, at all events, would have been selected for offices in advance of those for which they had previously been eligible. The course actually taken has been not to promote any men of this class, but to introduce into the lowest of the appointments hitherto filled by Civil Servants appointed from England young natives, in regard to most of whom it may be said that their merit and ability have yet to be established. One of the first appointments made under the Act was that of a youth under twenty, who had done no official work, and whose only claims appeared to be that he had been educated under the supervision of an English Military officer, and that he was the brother of a wealthy Bengal zemindar. That certainly was not the sort of appointment contemplated by Elphinistone and Munro, nor can I think that it fulfils the object sought by the framers of the Act of 1870. That object, as I read the Statute, was to enable distinguished native officials, such as Sir Madhava Row, Ramiengar, Rangacharloo and Sashia Shastri, to obtain in the British service that advancement which they have been compelled to seek in Native states." The other appointments since made to the Native Civil Service with one or two honorable exceptions, have been of the kind which Sir Alexander Arbuthcot so justly denounces. A few aristocratic noodles or at best mediocrities have been appointed to the bottom of the Civil Service as Assistant Magistrates; while the entrance of our countrymen into the Covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition has been practically barred. This has been the result of Lord Lytton's effort to secure a larger and higher employment of Natives in the public service. The capacity possessed by some of our countrymen for the highest administrative work has been shown by ministers like Purnea of Mysore, Tantia Jogh of Indore, Sir Dinkar Rao of Gwalior, Sir T. Madava Rao of Baroda, Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad, Mr. Ramiengar of Travancore, Mr. Runga-Charloo of Mysore and Mr. Sashia Shastri of Puddokotah. Had it been the lot of these distinguished administrators to serve the British Government, they would not have risen beyond a deputy collectorship or subjudgeship. A system of administration which stand in the way of advancement of men like these can never commend itself to right-thinking and fair minded persons. The time has come when Government should freely throw open to educated Natives all positions which they are qualified to fill. A most important saving might be effected by more largely employing natives in posts which are now held by highly paid Europeans, and from which change political as well as financial advantages would result. The Judges of the Bengal Hight Court have repeatedly borne testimony to the capacity and aptitude of Natives for high judicial work. Why should not more Natives be elevated to district judgships? The success of the experiment of appointing a selected Native Judicial officer to a district judgship has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its authors. Are there not other competent Native judicial officers who might be advanced to district judgships? We commend this important question to the favourable consideration of Lord Ripon's Government. His Lordship has done much for our countrymen, and we earnestly hope he will not quit the shores of India before he has solved satisfactorily the question of securing a larger and higher employment of Natives in the public service.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY IN INDIA.

SIR JULIAN GOLDSMID who paid a short visit to this country last winter has discussed in the *Nineteenth Century* the subject which heads this article. A few weeks' stay in this continent inhabited by so many different races does not enable a foreigner to make himself acquainted with the actual state of things existing here. To acquire a correct knowlege of India and of the indian people is a task which cannot be accomplished in the course of a brief cold weather tour. A tourist of this class, however able and painstaking he may be, cannot study political questions independently. He generally imbibes the views of those with whom he most comes into contact. He allows himself to be guided and influenced by what he hears and reads and not by what he sees, for he has very few opportunities of looking at things with his own eyes. Sir Julian Goldsmid tells us that during his short visit he took some trouble to inform himself on the political questions, which are now prominent in India; but he does not say from what sources he derived his information. Nevertheless, Sir Julian Goldsmid, we must admit, has taken a sound view of the local self-Government question. He pertinently asks:—"What is the object of our rule in India? Is it only to provide an opening for our active and intelligent youth, who fill the many positions in the public service there? Or is it to give the advantages of good government and education to the teeming population of that mighty dependency and gradually to fit them for the duties devolving on the instructed and intelligent citizens of every land. I think too well of the vast majority of my fellow-countrymen to doubt that they will say the latter is the true object. That, then, is an object both social and political, and of the first importance; and if it is made real and not nominal, we must begin by selecting opportunities in which the natives may thus commence to serve themselves and their fellows. Such opportunities could not have been more carefuly safeguarded than by the moderate and elastic proposals of the Government. To-day, what with the spread of education, the influence of a free press, the broadly increased means of communication and the extension of our own European ideas, the people, even of such a country as India, are mowed in a way unknown to the ruder population of less fortunate countries. We have taught them to expect none both for us and for themselves; and it is far wiser to satisfy their legitimate aspirations in a useful and peaceful manner, than to induce by stern proposal to look for other and more dangerous means of gratifying it." This must be the view of every intelligent and unprejudiced Englishman. England has a noble mission to fulfil: it is to raise India from the torper of ages and enable her to take her proper place among the nations of the world. This mission cannot surely be accomplished unless the people of this country are given a fair share in the administration of their affairs. Sir Julian Goldsmid conclusively proves that the proposals of Lord Ripon's Government in the direction of extending local self-government are the continuation of a policy which was deliberately adopted long ago, and he justly ridicules the notion that the plan is a terrible innovation. He deals with some of the chief objections raised to the principle of the measure in the Anglo-Indian Press. He points out that though the Government of India wished to see non-official persons acting as chairmen of local boards, its proposals reserve to the executive officer a revising control over the acts of the municipalities and local bodies. Although the new local bodies will, in many places, be organised practically on the elective principles, they will be guided and ruled by the potent hand of the local executive officers. The next objection urged is that the plan will not work in the majority of districts for the simple reason that persons capable of performing the duties are not to be found. Sir Julian Goldsmid answers this objection:—"The men may not be forthcoming at once; they may commit blunders; they may be corrupt, they may have relied too much on the initiative of the district officer, they may be more extravagant; they may do the work less efficiently but, as they will have in the end to pay, they will ultimately learn their work, discard their inertness, be neither afraid of the responsibility nor indignant because in the last resort the executive officer and the Government have the right of control and can compel them to spend their money, nor commit more errors than many a local officer himself. In fact and in short, they, being of an assimila-

tive nature, will go through the same process as many a local board in England has laboriously traversed." The success of Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme, as we have said over and over again in these columns, will depend entirely upon the attitude of the executive officers of Government towards the local bodies. The people are fit to manage their hospitals, their roads and drains, their schools; but they cannot afford to act against the wishes of the local authorities. They would be ruined if they incurred the displeasure of these authorities by opposing their will.

Sir Julian Goldsmid is strongly opposed to Mr. Ilbert's Bill. He argues that there was no popular demand for the change contemplated by the Bill and that no one troubled himself except Mr. Gupta. This argument has been satisfactorily answered by Mr. Allan Hume in his recently published remarkable letter to the London *Daily News*, in the course of which he writes:—"At the outset, the Natives did not take any lively interest in the matter: they approved it, and were grateful for this as for all the steps taken by Lord Ripon towards the improvement of their political status, but they did not consider this particular measure of any special importance, and held that there were many other reforms that might preferably, in their interests, have been first undertaken. Now, however, the Bill has been made, as it were, a test case; now the issue has become, does England intend to insist on justice to 200 millions of Indians, or will she allow herself to be bullied out of what (whether very necessary or not) is clearly simple justice by an insignificant coterie of, at the outside, 5000 Englishmen, and that although the wisest and soberest-minded Englishmen out here are in favour of the measure, without doubt the Natives will be bitterly disheartened and disappointed if it be withdrawn. To them it will mean a great deal more than the abandonment of this particular measure—it will signify a public disavowal of the long-professed (but never till Lord Ripon's time truly acted-up-to) policy of equal rights, without distinction of race or creed, and will involve in their eyes the formal abrogation of India's Magna Charta, the Queen's famous Proclamation on the assumption of the government of the country by the Crown." It is absurd to say that there was no popular demand for the measure, but it would be still more absurd to deny that the proposed change is a measure, of simple justice to the people of India, and that any retreat from the position occupied by Government will be highly injurious. In denouncing Mr. Ilbert's Bill, Sir Julian Goldsmid, like many other opponents of the measure, is mainly influenced by the excitement which the Bill has produced among the Anglo-Indian community. But Sir Julian, owing to his ignorance of Indian history, does not know that similar outbursts on previous occasions did not produce the predicted evils. This was so ably and clearly shown by Dr. Hunter in his speech during the debate on the Bill that we need not enter into it. We would recommend Sir Julian Goldsmid to read Dr. Hunter's speech carefully. Sir Julian would have us believe that there is some ground for the distrust which is felt by Europeans towards Native Judges, and that such distrust is shown in many cases by natives themselves. He says: "I am told on credible authority that where they have option, the natives themselves in the great majority of cases elect to be tried by the Englishmen in preference to their fellow countrymen. A General of long experience in, and considerable knowledge of, India assured me that this feeling with regard to the superior fairness, or perhaps the superior judicial power of the Englishman extends so far that invariably, where a native officer has the opportunity of being tried by court-martial in which Englishmen sit, instead of being tried by other native officers, his peers, select what I may call the English tribunal. I heard from others, that it is to Englishmen natives constantly have recourse to settle disputes between them, when their natural litigiousness will allow them to settle any thing in a peaceful manner." We do not call in question the veracity of the old General who has told Sir Julian Goldsmid that native officers of the army prefer to be tried by court-martial on which Englishmen sit. But we must not forget that there is a vast difference, between Native officers of the army and Native Magistrates and Judges. Native Officers of the Army are not appointed by direct commissions; they almost invariably begin life as privates. As a matter of fact, there is very little difference, from an intellectual point of view, between an ordinary sepoy and the Subadar-Major. Both are equally uneducated, and the judicial power of both is on a par. But in these days Native Magistrates and Judges are a superior class of men. In judicial capacity and aptitude for judicial business a well educated Native is by no means inferior to an Englishman. Natives have been tried as Judges of the High Court, and the experiment has been eminently successful. Cannot men who are fit to sit on the bench of the highest tribunal in the country be trusted with exercising a simple police jurisdiction over Europeans? Sir Julian Goldsmid is not probably aware that the planters of Tirhoot actually petitioned the Government for the retention of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose at Mozufferpore when he was promoted to a judgeship of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. What does this show? Does it prove that Europeans feel distrust in native Judges? An ounce of experience is worth a bushel of argument.

As to Indian prospects and Indian trade, Sir Julian Goldsmid takes a favourable view. He strongly advocates railway extension but how are funds to be raised for this purpose? Construction of railroads is simply a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. He is apparently in favour of leaving railway construction and management in the hands of private speculators. He thinks that reasonably rapid railway extension in India will be best obtained by means of the legitimate encouragement of private enterprise. But we agree with him on this point, though the stern fact remains, that the policy of promoting railway construction by private enterprise has been tried without much success.

If Indian railways are really such profitable undertakings, as we are often told they are, why do not English capitalists come forward to construct railroads without a guarantee from Government? Sir Julian Goldsmid does not entertain the opinion that the days of British rule in India are numbered. On the contrary, he thinks, notwithstanding errors into which even the ablest administrators must fall from time to time, there is yet a great future in store for India under English rule. Yes, there will be a great future before India under British rule, if the country is governed in the interests of the people, and if the object of that rule should always be to give the advantages of good government and education to the dumb and unrepresented millions of this continent.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 18.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S government has been unaccountably remiss in the matter of granting local self-government to this Presidency. Bills, it is well-known, have been prepared by the Government since many weeks past, but the public have not been allowed any opportunity to know what they are. It is expected that they will be introduced into the Legislative Council which will meet at Poona during the rains in July next. That may be, but I, for my part, do not see why, if the new rules for the publicity of legislative projects are not to be a sham and a delusion, the publication of these Bills which has been looked forward to by every intelligent native in this Presidency with interest, should be withheld a day longer than necessary. I do not see why they should be held back because the sanction of the Secretary of State for India has not been as yet received. That sanction might come any day. No harm can come of them, so far as I can see, by the publication of the Bills before the State Secretary's sanction. On the contrary much solid advantage would be gained by discussing the measures leisurely before their formal introduction into the Legislative Council. The hon'ble member, whoever he may be, in charge of the Bills, would be a great deal strengthened by such previous discussions and criticisms in the public press. He would be better prepared to elucidate doubtful points, to clear up misunderstandings and meet objections, at the very outset of the discussion in the Council. Much valuable time would be saved, both in the Council and out of it, and the work of the Legislature very much facilitated, if the draft Bills were published for general information before the State Secretary's sanction. If the Secretary of State has any alteration, addition or expunging of any provisions to suggest, such alteration could be easily carried out at any time before the formal introduction of the Bills into the Council. This formal introduction may be postponed till receipt of the Indian Secretary's sanction, but that should not lead to the withholding of the Bills from the public gaze.

But though the Government of Bombay is lagging behind the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is trying to keep them abreast of what is going on in other parts of India in the matter of local self-government. A lively debate came off on Saturday last, before a meeting of the Corporation to consider certain proposals made by the Bombay Government. The Government of India have laid down that it is not fair that Municipalities should bear the burden of the Police charges, when the management of the Police is not under their control. Accordingly the Bombay Government have thought that such of the Municipalities as at present have to bear charges on account of Police should be relieved of the cost of its maintenance. The Municipality of Bombay has at present to incur this cost, which amounts roundly to three lakhs of rupees a year. The Bombay Government, while expressing their desire to relieve the Municipality of this sum, wished to know what provincial charges for an equivalent amount the Corporation would be prepared to undertake. Two alternatives were proposed,—the taking over by the Municipality of certain institutions named in the proposal,—institutions which are at present maintained out of provincial revenue, or the giving up to Government revenue at present received by the Municipality from tobacco duty and the liquor license fee and making up the deficit by undertaking the management of a few institutions. The question had been partly discussed before but as the discussion was not finished at the previous meeting, it came on for further consideration. The debate was very lively, Mr. Peterson—a distinguished member of the Corporation—led off the debate by putting before the meeting considerations which the Corporation could scarcely overlook. He urged that if the matter were closely examined it would be found that the object of the Government of India in the transfer of the Police charges from the Municipality to Government was that the Municipality should be relieved of expenditure over which it had no real control under the existing state of things; but that Government contemplated that every rupee of the money of which the Bombay Municipality should thus come to be relieved should remain with the Corporation, and be spent by them on objects transferred to their control. The Government of India did not wish that the Corporation should give up their present sources of income. Instead of arriving at a mere mechanical adjustment of figures, Mr. Peterson pointed out that the Corporation should have transferred to its control according to his interpretation of the Resolution of the Government of India objects involving an expenditure of more than 3 lakhs of rupees, provided that receipts for an equal amount were at the same time made over to the Municipality. Mr. Peterson was followed by Mr. Naoraji Furdunji, whose catalogue of the claims of the Municipality against the Government would, it seems to me, be something appalling even to the Bombay Government to contemplate. The first principle he started from was that the maintenance of the Police was the primary duty of Government. The bulk of the cost of the Police in the Bombay Mofussil was borne by Government. Madras did not at present pay its Police. In Bengal all the Mofussil Municipalities were relieved from contributing to the cost of the Police. Why should there be a different rule for Bombay? Again, Bombay was made to put up with every increase in the expenditure of the Police, maintained not only to meet the local wants of the city but for imperial purposes. The Corporation had many claims outstanding against the Government on account of inadequate compensation for rates and taxes due on Government property situated in the city, for Government contribution to the Police charges withheld from 1871 to 1874 and amounting to four lakhs, for reduced contribution from 1878 to 1881, on account of Rs. 15,000 forcibly taken away for the Criminal Code Act, for the abandonment of revenue on wines spirits and beer, and for the proposed repeal of the duty on wheat. These outstanding claims, Mr. Naoraji considered, the Government were bound to take into account when claiming an equivalent of revenue on account of the relief afforded to the municipality from Police expenditure. It seemed that the question was one which did not admit of speedy adjustment at the meeting. So the Corporation resolved to give a further consideration to it before finally disposing of the subject by appointing a committee of twelve members to consider and report what departments of administration the Municipality should ask Government to hand over to it for management and how the various outstanding claims of the Municipality should be settled.

I have no doubt you have seen Mr. Sinnett's letter to the *Times* on the Jurisdiction Bill. I do not know what you think of it but for my part I must say that the letter is disappointing. The late editor of the *Pioneer* says nothing on the subject that is new to us. It seems to me he would have done better to have spared himself the trouble of inditing it. Speaking of this Jurisdiction Bill reminds me that except Mr. Justice Bayley, all the Judges of the High Court of Bombay have recorded their views in favor of it. Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice of Bombay, has been away on leave but I understand that he indicted a second minute and sent it off from Suez. This second minute is a confirmation of all that the Chief Justice advanced in his first minute. Being at a distance from Bengal and therefore from the heat and excitement of the controversy, the Bombay High Court Judges are, it seems to me, in a better position to take a more dispassionate and sober view of the measure and their views are therefore entitled to greater consideration. In connection with the Jurisdiction Bill, I commend to your attention a very able and thoughtful article in the *Contemporary Review* for this month (June) received by to-day's English mail. It is from the pen of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, late legal member of the Council of India. The title of the article is 'Native Indian Judges. Mr. Ilbert's Bill.' Sir Arthur Hobhouse's paper is marked throughout by a thoroughly calm and judicial tone. He takes for his text the recent speech of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords mainly to show how even so experienced an English Statesman as Lord Salisbury who had for several years conducted the affairs of India in England as Secretary of State, misconceived and misconstrued a simple but most important Indian question. Sir Arthur quotes from Munro and Elphinstone to show what hard-headed, practical men had to say, men who were not mere theorists, who had gone through perilous times and whose work had been tried as by fire and found excellent. It will be seen from Elphinstone's minute that even sixty years ago he was in favor of committing one district experimentally to a Native Judge and another to a Native Collector as experiments which Lord Ripon even has not had the boldness to try. Sir Arthur next proceeds to correct the erroneous notion prevalent among certain Englishmen even now that the late Supreme Courts were for the protection of English-

men against Natives, and shows that the fact was quite the reverse. They were, says he, to protect the Natives from the oppressive conduct of Englishman and to subject the latter to same kind of law.' He next carries the reader to the debate of 1833, and proves by a most singular coincidence how history repeats itself. It is worthy of note that Mr. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control in 1833 desired to enact that it should be laid down that 'no European should enter into that country (India) unless on condition of being placed under the same laws and tribunals as the Natives.' The author follows up the history of measures adopted from time to time to bring Europeans under the Courts established for the country at large. The whole paper is well reasoned out, and is worthy of the legal acumen and reputation of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. I recommend it to your particular attention. I cannot help thinking that the arguments brought forward in it will go far to convince any unprejudiced mind that the step which Lord Ripon has thought proper to take is the just outcome of wise and beneficent legislation of the past sixty years on the part of the British Government in India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FOLLOWING telegram seems to have caused a misapprehension in certain quarters :

22.—The Ministry have announced to the standing committee of the House of Commons that in consequence of the opposition it has met with, they will withdraw the Criminal Procedure Bill.

The Bill referred to is the English Bill and not the Indian Bill. A correspondent thus telegraphs to us on the subject :

Criminal Procedure Bill referred to in Reuters Telegram is the English, not Indian Bill.

We hope this explanation will set tue Indian mind at rest.

IN OUR issue of the 4th instant in our article on "Local Self-Government in the Madras Presidency" occur the following words : "The system will be elective pure and simple, and not the huge sham, which finds favour with Sir Alfred Lyall." It has been pointed out to us that under Chapter II. of the Bill, Sections 7, 9, 10, and 11, for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities the appointment of ordinary members is to be by election. The towns thus enfranchised must comprise a population of over 25,000.

WE GLADLY make room for the following letter addressed to the *Statesman* by the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor :

SIR,—Referring to your article of the 16th instant, I am desired to contradict the statement that urgent appeals had been made to the Lieutenant-Governor for the prosecution of native newspapers that the proposal was referred to the Supreme Government, and that the Viceroy refused to sanction it. In the course of the unfortunate controversy which has occupied the public mind during the last few months, the Lieutenant-Governor's attention has been called on more than one occasion by different people to articles in both English and Native newspapers; no doubt, with the desire that some notice should be taken of them by Government. These criticisms were made in no official form asking sanction for the prosecution of any particular papers for any particular articles, but reflected on the general tone of hostility to Government which characterised public writings on both sides. The Lieutenant-Governor has on his own judgment, equally in an unofficial way, discouraged the proposal of taking any action against the Press during a period of great political excitement. It is entirely in the power of the Local Government to sanction prosecutions under section 124A of the Penal Code. The Lieutenant-Governor has made no reference whatever for the sanction of the Government of India in the matter, and therefore His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has had no opportunity of withholding his sanction. The impression which you evidently wish to convey to the public—an impression which the Native Press has not been slow to adopt, is that Bengal has been saved from a series of Press prosecutions, against the will of the Lieutenant-Governor, by the intervention of the Supreme Government. Such a statement is absolutely without foundation.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to request that this letter may be published in the *Statesman*.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. C. BARNES,
Private Secy. to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

June, 19, 1883.

It is a relief to us to know that the Lieutenant-Governor did not lend himself to the plot, which was evidently hatched to muzzle the Native Press. From what we know of Mr. Rivers Thompson we are inclined to think that he would be the last person to fetter the press. He was one of the principal advisers of Lord Ripon in the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. It is unfortunate that Mr. Thompson has considered it his duty to oppose the Ilbert Bill. It is his attitude in respect of this Bill which has filled the Native mind with disappointment and distress.

THE VICEROY'S Legislative Council has passed the first of that series of confiscatory land legislation, which has been projected by the present Government of India, we mean the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. Its primary object is to redistribute landed property according to the radical principles of the day. Strange to say that such an important Bill has been passed at Simla. Nearly half the members of the Council are necessarily absent from the Simla Session, *viz.*, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, two additional official members, Messrs. Reynolds and Thomas, two non-official European members, and five native members. Practically the Bill was passed by the members of the Executive Council and two additional members. It was well understood that no important measure would be passed by the Council at Simla, and surely no measure could be more important than this Bill, which embodies for the first time novel and radical principles connected with the regulation of the relations between landlord and tenant. Even in the Council there was, it would seem, a long debate on the subject. Mr. Barkley, the new Punjab member, manfully fought for justice, but he was as might be expected in the glorious minority of one. Both Mr. Quinton and His Excellency the Viceroy declared that the principles recognized in the Central Provinces Bill will not necessarily apply to the other Provinces. But this remains to be seen. We fear what has been done in the Central Provinces Bill will be done in the Bengal Bill. Of course when the Government makes up its mind about a measure, it is sure to carry the day as it commands a standing majority in the Council. But in this instance the Bill has not been allowed to be discussed even by a full Council.

WE HAVE read with great interest the Chief Justice's judgment in the great Salgram case. It is remarkable for lucidity and clear analysis of facts. After a thorough sifting of the facts, the Chief Justice has come to the following conclusion—"I confess that, looking at the evidence which was before the Court as a whole, I am strongly impressed with the conviction that this story of Kassinath's having taken the Thakoor is the correct one." His Lordship thus concludes :

The learned Judge, however, having heard the whole case adhered strongly to the view which he had previously taken, and disbelieved the story with regard to Kassinath ; and he accordingly committed the defendant to prison for disobedience to the former order.

The question for us now is whether we can take the same view of the materials which were before the learned Judge on that occasion. I quite think that upon that question there is a good deal to be said and indeed a good deal has been said, on both sides. It is a question undoubtedly upon which different people might well form different views. I quite admit also that the learned Judge who heard the case, and who had some of the witness examined before him, had an advantage over us in that respect.

But notwithstanding all this, I lean strongly, as I said before to the belief that, upon the materials before the Judge on the 19th April, the weight of the evidence was in favour of the defendant, in that belief, and using the direction which we are bound to exercise upon this appeal, I think the order of the 19th April should be rescinded, and that the plaintiffs should pay the costs both here and in the Court below.

The defendant Juggernath will be discharged at once, without waiting for the formal signature of our decree.

Mr. Justice Cunningham concurs.

In the meantime the poor defendant has suffered more than two months' incarceration in jail. As Mr. Justice Norris seems to be a sensitive man, he doubtless feels more than any body else the gross injustice he did to the defendant. What an unlucky case was this!

It is noteworthy that after all the idol, which was the bone of contention, was not a *Salgram* but a *Bigraha*? Who gave it the character of *Salgram*? Did the Brahmin interpreter see the idol and gave it this character? What were the Hindu attorneys engaged in the suit about.

THE ENGLISHMAN in its last Thursday's issue makes the following remarks :

The *Indian Daily News* has drawn attention to the excessive character of the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment, pronounced by Mr. Behari Lal Gupta, on Monday last, on a European vagrant, named Bryant, for disobedience of orders in the Government workhouse. The only exception we are disposed to take to the criticism of our contemporary, is to the mildness of the terms in which it is expressed. The general feeling on the subject will probably be that the sentence is so grievously excessive as to be a parody of justice.

Our Contemporary thus concludes :

We will not at present say all we think of the sentence. Suffice it to add that the impression produced by it on the European public is likely to be a peculiarly unpleasant one, and one which is not calculated to mitigate the opposition of the community to a further extension of the jurisdiction of native magistrates over them.

Last Saturday's *Englishman* publishes a letter from "AN EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT," which gives the facts of the case as follows :

The man Bryant was formerly an inmate of the Alms House and was expelled for insubordination. He has been an engine driver on one of the railways and has been in the country some time, and he is as sane as you or I. So much for the description "half-witless and unfortunate." On Saturday last the man was arrested as a vagrant and placed before the Magistrate, Mr. Gupta, who, being satisfied that the man was a vagrant, and before declaring him one, asked him to plead. This Bryant declined to do before a native Magistrate, and he was accordingly sent to the workhouse.

The next morning (Sunday) the medical officer called at the workhouse and asked Bryant to undergo the usual examination, but was insulted by being told "he would not be examined by a black man." For this he was clearly liable to punishment, but it was passed over. Then on Sunday afternoon, the Church of England service is held at the institution, and all prisoners not Roman Catholics are expected to attend. In the absence of the warder the Governor called to see matters right, and on observing Bryant in the ward, asked him whether he was a Roman Catholic. The man said "no," and after some further conversation became so insolent and insubordinate, and so grossly insulted the Governor by an obscene act (for which by the way under any circumstances he would have got three months) and making use of such beastly and filthy language that no alternative was left but to place him in the cell previous to placing him before a Magistrate. This was done on Monday under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. I was in Court during the hearing of the case, and I think all those that were there with me will agree that the demeanour of the prisoner was most disrespectful. As you know he got three months, and, as I said before, I do not consider the sentence excessive, for the workhouse under Act IX of 1874 has a special code of its own, and discipline in it as in the army must be maintained, or the place will become a perfect hell. For a like offence in the army the man would, I fancy, have got five years, and in the workhouse Act it is enacted that insubordination will be punished by three months imprisonment. The Governor himself is empowered to punish up to 14 days, but this punishment he evidently considered inadequate, or he never would have gone before Mr. Gupta. You will agree with me that Bryant could not possibly have been more insubordinate than he was, and, this being the case, he clearly deserved the full term of imprisonment, and if the Governor's authority is not to be supported by exemplary punishment being meted out for such "ruffianly conduct" I use the *Indian Daily News'* words, as Bryant's, why there will soon be an end to all discipline.

In a foot-note the editor has the candour to remark : "The facts stated by our Correspondent materially alter the aspect of the case." Even the Weekist of *Saturday Evening's Englishman* admits that "the sentence, or even a longer one, was in this case fully deserved." We hope this case will be a warning to the *Englishman* against hasty conclusions. If our contemporary's remarks had been directed against Mr. Justice Norris, he would have very nearly caught the contagion of contempt of Court. Fortunately a subordinate Court has no summary jurisdiction in a contempt case.

THERE has been a case of criminal assault upon the wife of a European Railway employe at Howrah. Referring to it and the other case noticed in its issue of the 12th our contemporary of the *Englishman* says :

The occurence of two such cases in the course of a few weeks would in itself be sufficiently startling, but we hear that at least two others have occurred in Calcutta, which owing to a natural, though we think, regrettable, dread of publicity on the part of the victims, have been hushed up. Taken along with the almost daily occurence of instances of unprovoked assault and insult of Europeans and Eurasians by natives in the streets of Calcutta, and with the accounts of similar exhibitions of insolence that are being received from other parts of India, these events will be generally felt to possess a significance, the gravity of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

What is the inference which the *Englishman* would wish the public to draw from these cases. Does he mean, as his correspondent wrote, that these cases are the result of Lord Ripon's policy? If not, does he mean that the law is not strong enough for the protection of person and property? What does he want—a martial law?

THAT indefatigable traveller Mr. Malabari has scarcely recovered from his indisposition when he again leaves Bombay this time for Central

India. An esteemed correspondent says: "Mr. Malabari has run through Indore, Dhar, and Rutlam. He was pressed to remain at the capitals as royal guest but respectfully declined the honour, urging that he must be in Bombay before the 20th. We sincerely trust that their Highnesses will fully reward Mr. Malahbari's patriotic zeal. Professor Max Muller is truly fortunate in his interpreter. Is there no one at Bombay to relieve Mr. Malabari of his manifold duties for some six months altogether? These hurried trips must be very expensive. Besides, the very thought of travelling in Central India in June frightens stay-at-home people! But no strain seems to be too much for Mr. Malabari's iron constitution, under those bright happy-go-lucky notes signed "Atha" few can fathom the depth of heroic devotion to an idea once formed." Would there were more Malabaris in India. Our circle of literary workers is a very narrow one, and these few workers are cruelly over-worked.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favorable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 23rd June, 1883.

There has hardly been any interesting change in the tone of general trade since our last report. Exports in Tea, Oilseeds, grain continued on a fair scale whilst in Imports the market retained its previous flatness for almost all kinds of commodities.

Piece-Goods continued to be in little or no request, in consequence of want of demand from the various centres of trade.

Yarns, local manufactures, chiefly the low counts continued to find buyers but not with the same amount of animation which characterised the transactions of the past fortnight. this is owing to temporary suspension of shipping operations. Import kinds continued to be in less request.

Exports.—There has been no auction sale of tea this week. The quantity brought at the last was being shipped during the present, the market maintain its firmness and promises to do good for the future.

Oilseeds.—In Linseeds there have been transactions but not to any extent, in consequence of dealers demanding higher rates which shippers were very unwilling to comply with as costs will exceed limits.

Rapeseed supplies continued to be scanty—restricting operations arising from a fair demand.

Wheat.—There has been a good amount of transactions in all descriptions and prices range almost at the previous rates; 2·106 at 2·15 per B. maund.

Rice.—There has been good enquiry for Kazla and other inferior sorts which induced fair amount of business and prices advanced 1 anna to 1-6 annas per maund.

Jute.—The market has almost been cleared out of previous stocks and as supplies are quite inadequate prices have already considerably advanced and still have a tendency for further rise owing to the confirmation of the report of new crops that are much smaller than the old.

MONETARY.

Money market against all expectations retained its stringency to a later period to the great detriment of trade. It is, however, stated in reliable quarters that within a week or two we shall have easiness returned and rates of interest and discount reduced. 8 per cent continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal as well as the Bazar for loans on Government Securities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This market has rather been dull and after some fluctuation the following rates ruled—4 per cent. 99-4 at 99-5.
4½ ,, 104 at 104-4.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

Have had a dull market and enquiries were only confined to some favorite Tea Stocks and I. G. S.—Jute industries and Press shares owing to the unfavorable report of the position of Jute combining with less enquiry for Jute manufactures have suffered a decline in prices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Buldeo Persad, Seetapur	6	10	0
Bhibiram Burooah, Shillong	6	10	0
H. H. the Raja of Mandi	7	0	0
Gopal Krishna Rao, Esq, Minister, Dhar	13	4	0
Daragunge Reading Club	13	4	0
Pundit Siva Dutta Pande, Mussoorie	13	4	0
A. Narasim Iyengar Esq., Mysore	15	0	0
Thakoor Shaheb of Bhownagar	13	4	0
Bhandara N. G. Library	13	4	0
Raja Luchmon Singh Bahadoor, Boolandshahar	13	4	6
Dr. N. K. Chottopadhya, Simla	10	0	0
Baboo Shudhendro Mohun Roy, Chanpertap	5	0	0
,, Promotho Nath Mookerjee, Sookchar	13	4	0
,, Kaly Churn Sen, Kykphyoo	10	0	0
,, Surbessur Singh, Bhowanipore	6	10	0
,, Mohendro Nath Seal, Rungpore	6	10	0
,, Jamini Mohun Chatterjee, Shillong	6	10	0
,, Jodoo Nath Sircar, Modhoobany	3	8	0
,, Ashootose Moitra, Furreedpore	6	10	0
,, Seetal Chunder Sanyal, Madaripore	6	10	0
,, Balmookund Danee, Ranchi	6	10	0
,, Muddon Mohun Ghose, Mooktagacha	15	0	0
,, Monmotho Nath Bose, Magoora	10	0	0
,, Hurry Churn Mookerjee, Dinagepur	13	4	0
,, Bidyadhur Dass, Commillah, Tipperah	13	4	0
,, Gonesh Chunder Chowdry, Midnapore	13	4	0
,, Sreesh Chunder Bose, Choa	13	4	0
,, Ravi Chunder Surma, Tezpore	13	4	0
,, Hurry Mohun Lahory, Nowgong	13	4	0
,, Ram Chunder Poddar, Chittagong	13	4	0
,, Rajkristo Dey, Meerut	20	0	0
,, Doolal Chunder Dey, Sylhet	6	10	0
,, Obenash Chunder Ghose, Arrah	6	10	0
,, Bunko Behary Banerjee, Altapore	6	10	0
,, Mothoor Mohun Mookerjee, Dehra Dun	19	10	0
,, Ram Kissen Mookerjee, Bahraich	13	4	0
,, Ram Dhari Shahai, Mozufferpore	13	4	0
,, Kedar Nath Bagchi, Allahabad	6	10	0
,, Poorna Chunder Banerjee, Dacca	13	4	0
,, Ganendra Mohun Mookerjee, Dehra Dun	6	10	0

Advertisements.

WANTED a second Teacher for the H. C. E. Tej Narayan City School Bhaugalpore. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60, applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th July next.

Bhaugalpore, The 18th June, 1883. } LADLI MOHUN GHOSE, Secretary.

CALCUTTA WATER WORKS.
NOTICE.

As it is absolutely necessary to overhaul the valves and other fittings of the Engines at the Wellington Square Pumping Station, there will in consequence be a reduction of pressure of about 10 feet in the Mains every afternoon from this date for a week.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy, to the Corporation.
Calcutta, 19th June 1883.

Notice.

Tenders will be accepted for the purchase of all Trees &ca., on the Line now being constructed between Ranaghat (45 miles on the E. B. Ry.) and Krishnaghur a distance of 23 miles.

All Trees to be cut and removed within one month.

List of Trees including Mangoe, Tamarind, Jack, Teak &ca. &ca., value about Rupees 12,000 can be seen at Executive Engineer's Office, Krishnaghur.

J. M. LUFF,
Executive Engineer R. B. (State) Railway.
12th June 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale-room in the Court House on Saturday the 7th of July next at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 497 of 1877 [wherein Kadernath Coondoo Chowdhry &c., are plaintiffs and Nogendralall Chatterjea is defendant] and dated the 13th day of September 1877 the following property that is to say,

All that two storied brick built message tenement or dwelling house together with the land thereunto belonging whereon or on part whereof the same is created and built situate at and being No. 12 formerly No. 9 Jeliatollah Lane Simla in the Town of Calcutta containing by estimation 3 cattahs or thereabout and bounded on the North by a pathway belonging and leading to the house of one Hurrocally Bose, on the South by a house lately purchased by Sreenath Dhur, on the East by the dwelling-house of the said Sreenath Dhur and on the West by the dwelling house of Sreemutty Luckeemony Dassee and the said Jaliatollah Street.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the said Registrar's Office and also at the office of Babu T. N. Roya, Attorney for the plaintiff above named on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

T. N. Roya, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta, High Court, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, The 30th May 1883. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at his sale room in the Court house on Saturday the 30th of June next at the hour of twelve O'clock at noon pursuant to an Order of the said Court made in suit No. 270 of 1873 (wherein Musruttaia Begum is Plaintiff and Newab Juayntsod Darlah Sujjard Ali Khan Bahadoor and others are defendants) and dated the 3rd of May 1880 the under-mentioned property of the Plaintiff and Defendants viz,

All that partly one storied and partly two storied house and premises No. 80 Garden Reach Road known as Garden Reach Hotel in the Suburbs of Calcutta together with the piece or parcel of land upon which the same is erected and built or containing by estimation two biggahs thirteen cattahs and seven chittacks and twenty-five feet more or less, and bounded on the North by a Lane, on the South by the tenanted land of Raja Suttyanund Ghosal and others, on the East by the house of Gungagobindo Mundol and on the West by the Garden Reach Road.

The candidates of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court Original Side and at the office of Babu U. Bose Attorney for Kherodegopal Mitter on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

U. Bose, Attorney, Calcutta High Court, Original Side, The 22nd May, 1882. } (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION.

Draft of the Revised Water-rate Rules for the Orissa Canals.

The 18th June 1883.

No. 233.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 99 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised rules proposed to be passed in supersession of rules 5 and 31 passed under Notification No. 105 of the 26th July 1880, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 28th July 1880, part I, pages 643 to 651.

RULE 5.—The rates chargeable per acre for the different descriptions of crops have been fixed up to the 1st of April 1888, and are as follows:

	Flow. Rs.	A.	P.	Lift. Rs.	P.	A.
For the rice crop.						
I.—For the whole irrigable or rice cultivated area of any village if applied for up to the expiration of sanctioned rates	1	8	0	1	0	0
II.—For any fractional area of a village or for other term	3	0	0	2	0	0
For cold-weather crops.						
III.—Dalwa rice	1	8	0	1	0	0
IV.—For cotton, tobacco, huldi, ginger, wheat, vegetables, indigo, and all garden produce grown in villages, the rice lands of which are leased under rate I.	1	0	0	0	10	0
V.—For the above produce when grown in villages the rice lands of which are not leased under rate I	2	0	0		8	0
VI.—For linseed, oilseed, dal, and all pulses grown in villages, the rice lands of which are leased under rate I	0	8	0	0	5	0
VII.—For the above produce when grown in villages, the rice lands of which are not leased under rate I	1	0	0	0	10	0
For perennial crops.						
VIII.—For sugarcane	6	0	0	4	0	0

IX.—The charge for filling tanks will be Re 1 per 10,000 cubic feet of water used.

RULE 31.—The dates of payment of water-rates shall be as follows:—

For rice 1st instalment, two-thirds of the water rate 1st Jany.
Do. 2nd ditto one third ditto 1st May.
Sugarcane ..... 1st June.
Dalwa rice and cold weather crops ..... 1st August.

N. B.—The Lieutenant-Governor reserves the right of withdrawing the permission to pay water-rates on rice in two instalments, and of requiring payment in one instalment, payable on such date as he may fix, should an alteration in this respect be at any time considered desirable.

J. M HEYWOOD, Lieut.-Col, R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

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HENRY KIRKE,

June 12th 1883. { Officiating Emigration Agent for the Govt. of British Guiana.

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NOTICE.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI'S CASE.

The Central Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held on Wednesday the 16th of May 1883, request that all subscriptions, raised or to be raised to defray the heavy expenses incurring or to be incurred to obtain an authoritative decision of the important questions, involved in the recent proceedings against Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, be paid to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer to the Committee.

All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly ackowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

M. C. MALLIK
Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্নবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। * * যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। * * কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। * * আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাঁহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was much delighted with the conversation I had had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. * * Though you are young, you are yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

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